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Monday, April 1, 1935

## Radicals Still May Rave, But Old Fire Is Gone!

One of the most melancholy reflections which can  
assail anyone these days has to do with the sad  
decline in the fiber of modern revolutionists.  
A revolutionist is supposed to be a hell-raising  
gentleman with wild eyes who goes about looking for  
barbaric to mount and who, having mounted them,  
cries defiance to organized society until the moment  
that that society bats him firmly behind the right  
ear.

That is the ancient tradition, and it ought to be  
observed. But what, then, are we to say of a revolution-  
ist who, when dragged down off his barricade,  
explains that he isn't such a very dangerous person  
after all, that he means no harm to anybody, and  
that he ought to be let loose so that he can go on  
talking harmlessly?

All these thoughts are provoked by the recent  
spurge made in connection with the arrest of an  
English Communist.

This gentleman, as you may recall, was traveling  
about the United States delivering lectures on the  
decline and coming fall of capitalism. Department  
of Labor officials finally laid hands on him and an-  
nounced that he would be deported because he was  
preaching a doctrine calling for overthrow of the  
United States government. And then the fun be-  
gan.

You might expect an ardent red, collared by the  
law, to rattle back and began yelling; to cry defiantly,  
"Why, yes, damn your eyes. I want to see your  
government overthrown, and if I can help it along in any  
way I'll do it and call it a good job." But what ac-  
tually happened?

Our visiting radical first explained carefully that  
while he considers himself a Communist he is not,  
really, a member of the Communist party. He ad-  
mitted that his lectures were informative rather than  
persuasive; that he was trying to tell his audiences  
what Communism was rather than persuade them to  
adopt it; that all in all he really wasn't a danger  
to anybody, and that it was rather ridiculous for a  
great government to become exercised over so mild  
and innocuous an agitator as himself.

All this may be good business for a lecturer who  
hopes to stay in this country while his newest book  
is being marketed; but it is a far cry from the great  
revolutionary tradition, and it is rather reassuring  
to people who hope to see our government endure  
in its present form.

The foreign agitator who gnaws away at our social  
foundations may be a terrible menace—but the one  
who, when caught at it, explains that he was really  
just burying a handful of peanuts, can't be so very  
dangerous.

## Escape From Reality

The way in which an economic crisis can be a  
direct menace to world peace was strikingly illustrated  
by a paragraph in a recent news dispatch from Berlin,  
telling of Germany's reaction to Hitler's rejection of  
the military clauses of the Versailles treaty.

"The entire country," said the dispatch, "has for-  
gotten its economic troubles during the last few days  
to swamp Hitler's office with enthusiastic letters and  
telegrams of gratitude."

It is right there that the danger lies. Any na-  
tional leader, confronted by an insoluble economic  
crisis, can always take his people's minds off of their  
troubles by adopting a "strong" foreign policy. The

temptation to adopt such a policy, therefore, is ex-  
tremely great.

But a strong foreign policy is the kind of policy that  
eventually leads to war. In trying to submerge the  
economic problem, the leader runs the grave danger  
of starting something that can only be finished by  
fighting.

## For Safety At Sea

Action of the United States Senate in voting an  
investigation into the loss of the liners Morro Cas-  
tle and Mohawk is a reminder that these two dis-  
asters were never properly cleared up, as far as  
the general public is concerned.

The Senate Commerce Committee will proceed to  
take testimony, to review the evidence already as-  
sembled by the Commerce Department and the De-  
partment of Justice, and to work out some new  
legislative program to make life and property safer  
on the seas.

It is this last part of the job which is the most im-  
portant. We have a right to know why these two  
liners were lost; but the chief value of that knowl-  
edge will be that it will enable us to keep such  
things from happening again. Something is decid-  
edly wrong, somewhere, and it is up to the Senate  
committee to find out what it is and to set it right.

## Way You Lie on Train Doesn't Affect Sleep

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN

Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association,  
and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine

Some persons find it extremely difficult to sleep  
while traveling. In fact, they become exceedingly  
ill while riding on trains in the daytime, such train  
sickness being apparently associated with distur-  
bances of vision and of the mechanism in the internal  
ear.

For many years there was a superstition that one  
sleeps better with the head toward the north because  
of the magnetic fields. Charles Dickens always slept  
with his head toward the north!

There are also persons who feel that they sleep  
better with the head pointed toward the east. But it  
should not ordinarily make the slightest difference  
whether you sleep with your head toward the north,  
south, east or west.

When traveling in a moving vehicle, your eyes are  
directed forward. You become accustomed to the  
type of visual changes or sensations associated with  
approaching an object.

For this reason you may develop dizziness, nausea,  
or vomiting if you keep your eyes open when riding  
on any fast-moving conveyance. These disturbances  
are not usually produced if your eyes are kept closed  
when riding backward, or if your vision is fixed on  
some object in the train itself, such as a lighting  
fixture or another passenger.

Although some attempts have been made to gather  
evidence on the subject, there does not seem to be  
any evidence that a person sleeps better or more  
comfortably in a train with the head in the direction  
of motion.

A competent physiologist has said that the only  
possible influence on the body by the position of the  
head in a moving conveyance would be the action  
of gravity, or tension brought about on the organs  
of the body, but most traveling speeds are insufficient  
to have any appreciable effect in this regard.

In European countries passengers ride sideways in  
sleeping cars, and in the modern room cars in this  
country, you also ride by lying across the car.

Means have been developed for testing the sound-  
ness of sleep, but such tests have not yet been made  
on persons traveling in trains and sleeping in various  
positions. It seems quite certain that other factors  
may be more important in relationship to rest—for  
example, the thickness of the mattress, the number  
of stops made by the train, the ability of the en-  
gineer to stop without jerking, and the ventilation.

Many persons sleep better when they use a sec-  
tion with a double mattress and plenty of ventilation  
than they do in either an upper or lower berth.

It is also well known that the mind has much to  
do with the ability to sleep under varying condi-  
tions. If you are in the habit of sleeping with your  
head in a fixed position, and if you believe that you  
cannot sleep with your head in any other direction,  
any attempt to modify your position will cause you  
enough worry to prevent your sleeping soundly.

Kings and queens belong to a bygone day. Roy-  
alty is dying; this is the age of democracy. The  
voice and welfare of the common people must be pa-  
ramount to everything else. — General George Kony-  
lis, "hero" of the Greek revolution.

## Today's Almanac

April 1st  
1578—Dr. William Harvey demon-  
strated the circulation of blood.  
1691—Delaware seceded from Penn-  
sylvania.  
1815—Bismarck, Ger-  
man statesman, born.  
1826—Construction of  
first U.S. railroad  
began in Massachu-  
setts.

## The World At a Glance

BY LESLIE EICHEL  
(Central Press Staff Writer)

NEW YORK, April 1.—Comparison  
of the "16-point plan" of the  
Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and the  
"16-point liberal program" of the  
new liberal bloc in the U. S. house  
of representatives, is interesting.  
You may desire to save these two  
programs.

The liberal bloc in the house is  
led by Representative Paul V. Kvale,  
farmer-laborer, of Minnesota. Its  
"points" are abbreviated for the  
sake of space. "In the original" they  
are even more fully stated than are  
Father Coughlin's.

That which each program puts  
first, and the phrasing of the  
"points" commands attention.

No. 1 for Father Coughlin: "I be-  
lieve in the right of liberty of con-  
science and liberty of education, not  
permitting the state to dictate either  
my worship to my God or my ches-  
ter avocation in life."

No. 1 for the liberal bloc: Fed-  
eral regulation of credit and cur-  
rency.

Other "Points"

No. 2 for Father Coughlin: "I be-  
lieve that every citizen willing to  
work and capable of working shall  
receive a just and living annual  
wage which will enable him to  
maintain and educate his family  
according to the standards of  
American decency."

No. 2 for liberals: Abolishment  
of the issuance of tax exempt securi-  
ties.

No. 3 for Father Coughlin: "I be-  
lieve in nationalizing those public  
necessities which by their very na-  
ture are too important to be held  
in the control of private individuals.  
By these I mean banking, credit  
and currency, power, light, oil and  
natural gas and our God-given nat-  
ural resources."

No. 4 for liberals: Increased in-  
heritance, income and gift taxes  
on a graduated basis.

No. 4 for Father Coughlin: "I be-  
lieve in private ownership of all  
other property."

No. 5 for liberals: Refinancing of  
farm debts on a long term basis at  
1-2 per cent interest.

Believes in Private Property

No. 5 for Father Coughlin: "I be-  
lieve in upholding the right to pri-  
vate property, yet of controlling it  
for the public good."

No. 6 for liberals: Reduced inter-  
est rates on home loans.

No. 6 for Father Coughlin: "I be-  
lieve in the abolition of the private  
owned Federal Reserve banking sys-  
tem and in the establishing of a  
government owned central bank."

No. 7 for liberals: Guarantee to  
farmers of the average cost of  
production plus "a reasonable profit."

No. 7 for Father Coughlin: "I be-  
lieve in rescuing from the hands of  
private owners the right to coin and  
regulate the value of money, which  
right must be restored to congress,  
where it belongs."

No. 8 for liberals: Limitation of  
hours of labor in industry.

Money

No. 8 for Father Coughlin: "I be-  
lieve that one of the chief duties of  
this government owned central bank  
is to maintain the cost of living on  
an even keel and the repayment of  
dollar debts with equal value dol-  
lars."

No. 9 for liberals: Insurance to  
labor of "its inherent right to bar-  
gain collectively."

No. 9 for Father Coughlin: "I be-  
lieve in the cost of production plus  
a fair profit for the farmer."

No. 10 for liberals: Public works  
appropriations "in amounts ade-  
quate to provide employment for  
those in need of employment at a  
wage sufficient to maintain a de-  
cent standard of living."

No. 10 for Father Coughlin: "I be-  
lieve not only in the right of the  
laboring man to organize in unions  
but also in the duty of the govern-  
ment which laboring man sup-  
ports to facilitate and to protect  
these organizations against the  
vested interests of wealth and of  
intellect."

No. 11 for liberals: Adequate fed-  
eral aid to education.

## Sally's Sallies

Boost—In a few weeks the American  
Magazine Publishers' associa-  
tion will hold its annual session in  
New York. Election of a president for  
the ensuing year is of more than  
usual interest.  
Colonel Frank Knox, Chicago pub-  
lisher, is not a candidate for the  
job so far as the column knows, but  
there are those in the political field  
who are speculating on possible  
significances if fellow publishers  
should select the Chicagoan as their  
1935 leader.  
Knox has been mentioned persis-  
tently of late as a potential candi-  
date for the republican presidential nom-  
ination in 1936. Former Vice Pres-  
ident Daves sponsors him actively.  
If the column should get the lead-  
ership of the newspaper men's organi-  
zation it would signify much as to  
future support from rival pub-  
lishers. And the question is: "Wouldn't  
such selection now carry Knox a  
long way toward the republican  
nomination?"

Too much of our uplift is confined to  
books.

## News Behind the News

Capital and world gossip, events  
and personalities, in and out of  
the news, written by a group of  
fearless and informed newspaper-  
men of Washington and New York.  
This column is published by The  
Herald as a new feature. Opinions  
expressed are those of the writers as  
individuals and should not be in-  
terpreted as reflecting the editorial  
policy of this newspaper.

## WASHINGTON

By George Durno

Hidden—After the political devel-  
opments in and out of congress dur-  
ing the past three months, no one is  
inclined to begrudge President  
Roosevelt his fishing holiday in  
southern waters. Even with the con-  
fident, cheery disposition FDR  
possesses it is hard to keep smiling  
while powerful forces—most of them  
concealed—keep hammering away at  
the White House. Everyone who  
knows his way around Washington  
appreciates that a man can stand  
the nerve-racking routine of the  
presidency only just so long. Then  
common sense requires he get away  
from the back-biting, the undermin-  
ing and the boll weevils for a few  
days.

But extraordinary things have  
been happening to the New Deal  
since January 1. Some of Mr. Roose-  
velt's staunchest lieutenants are  
torn between a desire to see him re-  
lax a bit and the fear he has taken  
too much for granted this time when  
he left opposing forces to run loose.

Some of the keenest brains in the  
country are behind the current  
movement to scatter the New Deal  
like a pack of cards tossed to the  
whirlwind. It is becoming increas-  
ingly obvious that important money  
is backing up these hidden brains.

Setbacks—The more jittery among  
the administration faithful are even  
reaching back to one occasion when  
President Roosevelt took a brief  
vacation congress overrode his veto  
of the economy bill. During another  
out-of-town breathing spell anti-  
socialist financial interests nearly  
succeeded in killing his Securities  
and Exchange Act, which now regu-  
lates the stock market so as to at  
least partially protect the suckers.

Elimination of the Thomas silver  
amendment from the \$4,880,000,000  
work-relief bill threatens to raise a  
real duststorm in the Senatorial  
range. With Senators Thomas and  
Long in filibustering mood, and the  
bill still limping around minus  
minus final okeh, this situation is  
far from what the White House view-  
point would desire.

Only the well-gagged house stands  
between the president and another  
setback. What administrative  
fear it is that too much time will be  
wasted battling out a final victory.

Hamstringing—At this writing the  
legislative program for the last half  
of the current session is still as be-  
clouded as ever—and this despite  
the list of seven "must" bills Sena-  
tor Joe Robinson announced follow-  
ing his last conference with Mr.  
Roosevelt.

Unquestionably the senate majority  
leader knows exactly what the ad-  
ministration finally will demand,  
what concessions may be made and  
what legislation may be shelved in  
spite of the seemingly official word.  
Also, any politician knows Robin-  
son would be a sucker for a left  
hook if he came clean and told all  
just now. Too much intention is  
manifest in the senate to pass meas-  
ures FDR doesn't want and ham-  
stringing those he needs.

Jam—Truly included in the "must"  
list is new NRA legislation. Long and  
heartrending debate will precede its  
passage—and the Wagner Labor Dis-  
putes bill, not a "must" measure,  
probably will be eliminated as a re-  
sult.

Currently the White House is stand-  
ing firm publicly on social security  
legislation that will include both  
old age pensions and unemployment  
insurance. Before the tumult and the  
shouting die unemployment insur-  
ance is most apt to go over.

All of the next six weeks' debate  
is calculated generally to the things in-  
to a great big Gordian knot. As  
usual, this will be cut at the last  
minute in order to salvage bills most  
needed.

Soft—In the meantime bank re-  
form legislation and other measures  
are in an acutely unenviable po-  
sition. Congressional observers are  
hinting that lack of legislative  
strategy to date may put many tough  
bumps in the road of the bill which  
would further centralize banking  
control in Washington.

For instance, a well adminis-  
trated bargaining point would have  
been over the issue of removal of the  
chairman of the Federal Reserve  
Board, Senator Carter Glass, who  
fathered the original Federal Res-  
erve Act and who doesn't think  
much of the impending bill, has  
been fighting for such separation  
for years.

Now, in the face of a stiff fight,  
Assistant Secretary of Treasury  
Thomas Jefferson Coolidge has ad-  
vised a house committee there is no  
real objection to removing the sec-  
retary as an ex-officio member.  
Senatorial strategists say this should  
have been saved as a "grudging con-  
cession" when the going really gets  
hot.

Trans-Pacific—While the tendency  
is to shut off ocean mail sub-  
sidies to shipping concerns Senator

## IT SEEMS THAT FOOD PRICES ARE GOING UP



McAdoo easily puts through an item  
permitting expenditure of \$2,000-  
000 to encourage trans-Pacific air  
mail. The item must pass muster in  
conference.  
Postmaster General Farley is in  
favor of encouraging foreign air  
mail service and is understood to  
have approved tentative plans for a  
service connecting Hawaii, Midway,  
Guam, Manila and Hongkong.  
Both naval and military authori-  
ties are strongly for development of  
air communications to the Orient.  
Notes—The house committee on  
agriculture is holding hearings be-  
hind closed doors on proposed  
amendments to AAA ... Special leg-  
islation to assist education is in  
prospect ... The educational lobby  
is numerous and strong ... The  
midwest forest shelter-belt is in-  
cluded in work-relief plans ... CCC  
camps are to be increased ...

## The DARK BLOND

By CARLETON KENDRAKE © 1935 NEA SERVICE INC.

BEGIN HERE TODAY  
MILICENT GRAVES, secretary  
to GEORGE DRIMGOLD, finds her  
employer in his office dead. In  
pale she rushes away and regis-  
ters at a hotel under an as-  
sumed name.

JARVIS HAPP, distinguished-  
looking stranger, recognizes Mil-  
licent and offers to help her. He  
sends her to a beauty parlor  
where she is transformed into a  
brunet. Happ takes her home, in-  
troducing her as his secretary.  
His son, NORMAN HAPP, warns  
Millicent against his stepbrother,  
ROBERT CAISE, and tells her a  
mysterious woman in black er-  
mine has some power over his  
stepfather.

Millicent falls asleep. A noise  
wakens her and she finds a note  
under her door reading, "The  
woman in black ermine is here."  
Millicent dresses, sees the woman  
in black drive away, and follows  
in Robert Caise's coupe, but runs  
out of gas. She walks home, sees  
a light in the chauffeur's quarters  
and enters. The chauffeur is dead.  
Millicent, frightened, returns to  
her own room. Someone has taken  
the suitcase of books which Jarvis  
Happ gave her to audit, sub-  
stituting another suitcase.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY  
CHAPTER XV

MILICENT tore at the fasten-  
ings of the suitcase with  
frenzied fingers, pulled back the  
lid and found that the interior  
was filled with a miscellaneous  
assortment of books, by no  
stretch of the imagination, could  
possibly have been books of ac-  
count involving the business deal-  
ings of Jarvis Happ and Richard  
Gentry.

These books had been hurriedly  
thrust into the suitcase, appar-  
ently without regard for order,  
and when the suitcase had been  
picked up some of the books had  
fallen open.

Millicent stared at the open  
suitcase. Evidently the substitu-  
tion had been arranged so that  
she would not notice what had  
happened until she started work  
on the books. The two suitcases  
seemed to be approximately the  
same size and of the same gen-  
eral appearance. And the plan  
would have worked had she not  
happened to notice the straps  
which were on the original suit-  
case.

At first Millicent thought she  
would communicate with Jarvis  
Happ at once. Then she decided  
that she would keep her own  
counsel. She was already mixed  
up in so many strange situations  
that she dared not make complete  
explanations.

She was so utterly fatigued that  
her brain seemed numb. She  
closed the suitcase, staggered  
wearily to bed, and this time  
found drowsiness almost instantly  
overtaking her. She had so many  
problems, so much to occupy her  
mind that there was literally noth-  
ing to worry about—rather, there  
was so much that she could not  
concentrate on any one problem.

She dropped off into dreamless  
slumber.

MILICENT was awakened by  
knuckles pounding upon the  
panels of the door.

She bounded from bed, reach-  
ing for a robe.

"Who is it?" she asked.

The voice which answered was  
unmistakably that of Jarvis Happ.  
"Please open the door," he said  
in guarded tones.

She hurried to the door, turned  
the key and opened it.

Jarvis Happ entered the room.  
"I thought," she said, "from  
the tone of your voice it was  
urgent, so I didn't stop to fix my  
hair or put any color on my face."

"Thank you," he said, closing

the door carefully behind him. "It  
is very urgent, and I didn't wish  
to be seen standing in the corri-  
dor in front of your door. The  
police will be here in a few min-  
utes."

"The police?"

"Yes."

"For me?"

He shook his head.

"No," he said, "your secret is  
safe. It's another matter. My  
chauffeur was murdered last night  
—you remember, the man who  
drove up out here in the  
limousine?"

She hadn't anticipated the news  
being broken to her in just this  
way. She stood for a second start-  
ing at Happ and repeated the  
word, "Murdered!"

"Yes," he said, "murdered."

"Who did it?"

"We don't know."

"When was it done?"

"Some time this morning,"

Jarvis Happ said, and his voice  
was filled with grim portent. "I'm  
going to find out who did it," he  
said, "if it's the last act of my  
life. And when I find out who  
did it, I am going to be absolutely  
and utterly without mercy, re-  
gardless of who that person may  
be. Do you understand?"

She felt the color changing in  
her face.

"Why," she said, "do you say  
that to me?"

"Because," he said grimly, "I  
want it definitely understood that  
I don't care who the person may  
be—I am going to be absolutely  
without mercy."

Happ moved away from the  
door. His manner became more  
at ease.

"I wanted to tell you," he said,  
"that the police were going to be  
here. I didn't want you to get in  
a panic when you heard them  
drive up."

"How long ago was ... was  
it discovered?"

"Just a few minutes ago."

"How did it happen?"

"We all of us slept late this  
morning," he said. "It had been  
rather a trying day yesterday. I  
could well appreciate how utterly  
exhausted you were, and I, my-  
self, had been under something  
of a strain."

SHE nodded, pleased that his  
understanding had saved her  
from the necessity of making ex-  
cuses or explanations.

"However," Happ said, "I  
wanted to go to town. I pressed  
the buzzer which summons my  
chauffeur. As you may have found  
out, Harry Felding was my own  
personal chauffeur. He enjoyed  
my unlimited confidence and  
served me no one but me."

"Usually it is but a few minutes  
after I press the buzzer before he  
is at the door with the car. This  
time, after some 15 minutes, I  
pressed the buzzer again, think-  
ing that perhaps he had overslept.  
When he didn't answer, I started  
an investigation. The housekeeper  
told me he had not been in for  
breakfast, so I went to his room.  
He sleeps in a room over a shed  
in the back, a room which is  
isolated from the rest of the  
house. He was dead. He had been  
shot, and died almost instantly."

She nodded her head mecha-  
nically.